NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.

The most interesting fact in the last foreign news is the intelligence that a close and absolute alliance has been formed between the three Cabinets (of Russia, Vienna, and Berlin) against the intentions of the French Ruler. A writer in the London Times, who says that his statements rest on the best authority, states that the Czar is determined to revive and adhere to the Vienna treaties of 1814 and 1815; that although those treaties were infringed by the French revolution of 1830, they are still of full force and effect; and when a perfect friendly understanding shall be established between Prussia and Austria; when the special questions which still divide them are settled, Europe of 1852 will exactly resemble Europe of 1815, with this difference, that its attifude with respect to the Government of France will not be that of a victorious enemy, nor to France that of a protecting ally.

The same writer adds that, according to the confidential notes which have recently passed between the three Cabinets, it would appear to be considered that the French Government will soon reach the last limit of the concessions reconcilable with the fundamental principles of the treaties. Those notes first fix that limit, and then examine what conduct ought to be observed if it be passed. They go still further; they determine and define the obli gations to which the French Government is expected to consent, even though it does not pass the limit referred to, and what engagements ought to be de-manded of it in the interest of general peace, or under the pretext of that interest.

He then gives the substance of those notes in the following summary:

"Considering matters at the point to which they have now arrived in France, it is admitted that Prince Louis NAPOLBON BONAPARTE is invested with supreme power, and has been so since the 10th of December, 1848, by the fact of his election, and still more since the 20th of December, 1851; and it is in that fact that a certain infrac tion of the letter of the treaties is perceived-1st, of the treaty of the 11th of April, 1814, in virtue of which the Emperor Napoleon renounced for himself, his successors and descendants, as for each member of his family, all rights of sovereignty and domination, as well over the French empire and the kingdom of Italy as over any other country; 2d, of the treaty of the 20th of November, 1815, in virtue of which Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia pledged themselves to maintain, in full vigor, the perpetual exclusion of the members of the Bonaparts family from supreme power in France. If that infraction was tolerated in 1848, (such is the argument of the Cabinets,) the reason is that the Powers were occupied with their own affairs; that the treaties were called into question in Germany itself; and that Europe was then in situation full of peril and uncertainty, into the midst of which the Presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon glided almost without being noticed.
"The Presidency of 1848 in fact covered, and as it

were protected, that of 1851; and there existed no good reason for the Powers to be more scrupulous or more exacting in 1851 than in 1848. Besides, each was, after all, but a Government de jacto of a provisional nature, not even for life, and which has not the pretension to be any thing else than temporary, and the existence of which may be considered, in the interest of peace, as a simple acci-dent, which does not in the slightest degree affect prin-

"But if the actual President of the Republic became imperor, if he became so by means of universal suffrage, the question is put, how ought the new Government to be considered, and how ought it to consider itself? If such a change were merely nominal; if things remained fundamentally as they are; if the Chief of the Republic, instead of bearing the title of President, bore that of Emperor; if, in fact, a mere change of decoration took place, from mere personal satisfaction, or amour propre, perhaps the Empéreur à vie would be considered by the Powers and there would be no change in diplomatic relations. There would, in fact, be so slight a difference between the Emperor and the President that the Powers would judge that the maintenance of peace was, after all, worth the sacrifice of recognition.
"The Powers would, however, act in quite a different

manner if Prince Louis Napoleon should, when Emperor, pretend to be the heir of his uncle, and as such to transmit the imperial dignity and power to his heirs or successors. If, in a word, he claimed to continue or found a new dynasty—for by doing so he would substitute right for fact he would transform his Government de facto into a Government de jure; and this is (as the notes specify) precisely what Europe will not permit, what it will not accept. In the liplomatic correspondence I allude to, the particular question just touched on is discussed at considerable length, and in what may be termed a doctrinal manner. It is attempted to be shown that a de facto Government cannot become a de jure one, merely in consequence of the good pleasure or by the good will of the chief of that Gov.

"It is also shown that such could not be done by Crom well in England, nor by the Emperor Napoleon in France, who, when they tried to do so, committed an act of usursation; and that the President would be in the same position whenever he presented himself to Europe as the hereditary sovereign of France. It is declared that Europe will never admit that sovereignty can proceed otherwise than from the right of birth or of succession, or is transmissible but in virtue of a similar right. The chance of revolutions, they allege, and the capricious nature of universal suffrage, may raise an individual to supreme authority; and the Powers might have availed themselves of the treaties of 1814 and 1815 against that fact: they have not done so. Let, then, the holder of such temporary power exercise what he has been invested with, but without infringing on any of the fundamental principles

of the European constitution.
"The notes then proceed to examine the probable inention of the President with reference to Prince Schwar zenberg's circular of 29th January; the addresses delivered by the President on more than one solemn occasion; the declarations which have from time to time appeared in certain semi-official journals, and those of certain known agents of the French Government, in all which an intention is discovered of assuming the imperial crown. It is further inferred that his resolution on this point is unchangeable, like all his resolutions; that he may hesitate or postpone the execution of that design, because he anticipates the resistance of the Powers, but that somer or later he will end by becoming Emperor; that, this being the case, he will not be satisfied with a merely elective and personal title; that he will desire to be a hereditary Emperor, and that he will demand to be recognised in that quality; that is to say, as the continuator or founder of a new dynasty; and that is precisely as is declared what cannot and shall not be. It is declared that, so far as Europe is concerned, there already exists a French dynasty; and that so long as a Bourbon is found, whenever French crown is spoken of, it is to him it appertainsany one else assuming it would be a usurper ; that such surpation, lasting as long as the life of the persons, my be to a certain extent admitted as a fact, to which the Powers submit; but to deduce from it a right of legitimate transmission is impossible.

If Europe, after having recognised and admitted the material fact of the existence of a Republic in France, and ly at Prague.

of a supreme elective power à vie, should consent to re cogdise in favor of such power a hereditary right of any kindwhatsoever, Europe would overthrow the fundamen-ial mixims of its own public law; and it is further conaded that the sovereigns who should lend themselves to uch aviolation of those maxims would inflict on their own dynasties a mortal blow.

"The diplomatic notes maintain on this first point the me conclusions of the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersurgh they have already done in their respective notes o the month of February last. The conclusions are to this effect: If Prince Louis Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor, and if such change in the French Government was the result of a vote expressed by universal suffrage, the Courts of Europe would observe a line of conduct, wher such election was personal and only for life, different from that with respect to a pretended hereditary right, and transmissible by means of succession. In the first case, Austria Prussia, and Russia would perhaps consent to assimilate the situation of the Executive in France to that of the former Kings of Poland, who owed their power also to election; who received no rights from their ancestors and transmitted none to their descendants; and even such

ognition would be given under certain conditions. "There is no doubt that the Powers, by doing so, would depart from that provision of the treaties which interdicts the Bonaparte family from the exercise of supreme power in France or elsewhere; but, on the other hand, while doing so, they change nothing in what exists at present, and the principle of right would not be affected. It is not impossible that, in the interest of the peace of Europe, they would maintain with the President, become Emperor for life, the same diplomatic relations they now hold with him as President of the French Republic. The Powers would not go beyond that; and if there arose a question of hereditary Emperor, of an empire transmissible, or of a dynastic right of any kind, the Powers would certainly refuse to recognise the new Government; they would protest against the assumption of a right; and such protes they would make, not only in their own interest, but for the sake of France herself. Finally, they would declare

on the following day, specifies that a revenue of 2,500,000 ranes, in domains or in rentes on the great book of the State, should be reserved to the Emperor and his family. The clause divides that sum between the mother, the brothers, and the sisters of Napoleon; Queen Hortense and her children. The portion reserved for King Louis Count de St. Leu, amounted to 200,000 francs of revenue that to Queen Hortense and her children to 400,000 francs. King Louis Bonaparte, Count de St. Leu, father of the President of the Republic, made on that subject the following declaration, which it appears was inserted in the Gazette de Lausanne :

"'The late King of Holland, bearing since the mont "The late King of Holland, bearing since the month of July, 1810, the name of Louis de St. Leu, having read in the Gazette de Lausanne of the 17th of the present month a convention in which he is comprised, (the treaty of the 11th April,) declares that he renounces all that concerns him in the sixth article of the said act. He moreover declares that no one having the right to accept particular advantages, or to stipulate for his children without his consent, he renounces for them, and disapproves all that may have been done or may yet be done during their separation from him.

eoves all that may have been uring their separation from him.
""Done and signed at Lausanne, June 18, 1814.
""Louis DE ST. LEU." The notes add that the Count de St. Leu had also otested against the Senatus Consulte of the 10th Decem ber, 1810, by which he was given an apanage in his land f St. Leu, and in compensation for his kingdom of Holand. It is alleged that these two protests were deposited, together with several other documents relative to them with a notary at Lausanne, who drew up a deed of that deposite on the 18th June, 1815. They were published the Gazette of the same month, and in the 188th num

ber of the Journal of Frankfort, on the 1st July, 1815. "The notes next enter on the question as to whether, be necessary to make the recognition of the Powers de-pend on certain conditions, and even to demand certain pledges. The conclusion for the various arguments employed is decidedly in the affirmative; and it is attempt ed to define the conditions that ought to be imposed on The first of those conditions is a solemn engagement to religiously respect the treaties. The imperial Government of France will be expected to keep within the territorial limits which those treaties have laid down, and to seek no occasion of aggrandizement-to give a real ratification to those treaties-to declare that it renounces all and every pretension to continue or to found an imperial dynasty, and to regard itself only as a de facto Govern ment, and never otherwise.

"As a matter of course, explanations would be exsected and required on the question of peace and war, as well as the strongest guaranties for the maintenance of peace. The notes add that it never was intended by the three Powers to interfere in the Government of France : that France ought to know what best suits her; but that explanations will be asked as to the nature of the political doctrines of the Government, and on what seems to the Cabinets to be a species of propagandism; as also on the encouragement which they allege is given to the Italian and Polish refugees."

These revelations are highly important.

TWO EMPERORS AT A REVIEW

The following description of the Imperial review lienna is from a late letter of THURLOW WEED to the Albany Evening Journal:

Albany Evening Journal:

Moxday, May 10.

Well, we have seen one of the great military pageants of the earth. We have looked upon two live Emperors—
Nicholas I. of Russia, and Joseff II. of Austria—at the head of "an army with banners."

It was understood that the review was fixed for ten o'clock. Knowing that the Russian Emperor was prompt in his movements, we drove out to the "Glacis Josephstadt" at that hour. The troops "were afield and in line," and at ten minutes past ten the Emperors, with a magnificently dressed staff of Aids, Arch-Dukes, Princes, Marshals, Generals, &c., dashed, with their high-blooded and proud steeds, upon the ground. A bright sun gave the fullest effect to all this gorgeous and glittering paraphernalia of war. The Emperors were dressed in the uniform of the Polish Lancers, their Aids in crimson and gold, the others of the staff in the uniforms of their respective corps.

uniform of the Polish Lancers, their Aids in crimson and gold, the others of the staff in the uniforms of their respective corps.

There were upwards of thirty-thousand troops in the field, of which twenty thousand were infaniry and rifle, and ten thousand cavalry and artillery. Of the mounted men three thousand were lancers, and streaming from each lance was a black and yellow flag.

The Emperor of Russia, with one aid-de-camp, a few yards in advance of the Emperor of Austria and staff, rode in front of the line, or rather of the three lines, stopping at the head of each battalion, and addressing a few words to the officers. This occupied nearly an hour. He then, with his staff, which consisted of more than three hundred spleadidly mounted officers, took a position in front of the centre of the line, which immediately passed him in review. The different corps, whether by battalion, regiment, or brigade, formed in sections of three files, fifty feet deep, giving one hundred and fifty feet to each section or company. There was a marching distance of about six rods between each section. The band of each division, as they reached the Emperor, moved out to the left, and, playing until their corps had passed, was succeeded by the next. The line was two hours in passing. After this there was a review of a regiment of inneers, whose horses were put to the top of their speed. The effect was thrilling. And this closed the day. The Emperors returned to the palace, and the troops to their quarters. There were a large number of Court ladies in Court carriages upon the field. Among these was the mother of the Emperor of Austria, a woman whose influence is supposed to be as potent with the son as it was with her husband, the ex-Emperor, who lives very quietly at Prague.

United States Soldiers Drowned. Sergeant Wag and private Greene, of company A, let artillery, stationed at Key West, were accidently drowned on Friday, May 21st, while out pelican shooting in a small boat. Wagner, it appears, fell overboard in attempting to pick up a dead bird, and Greene, who could swim well, in endeavoring to save him, was drowned likewise.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1852.

IN SENATE.

IN SENATE.

Petitions and memorials were presented as follows:
By Mr. BUTLER: From merchants and other citizens
of Charleston, South Carolina, asking that certain acts of
Congress affecting the commerce of the United States with
the Spanish West India Islands may be repealed.
(The memorialists complain of the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 5th May, directing a charge
of \$1 50 per ton on Spanish vessels coming in ballast from
Cuba or Porto Rieb. They urge that vessels coming in
ballast should pay as those coming direct from Spain,
and say that a large amount of their cotton trade there and
in the Gulf for the Peninsula is by Spanish vessels that
take cargoes to Cuba, and come to our ports in ballast take cargoes to Cuba, and come to our ports in ballas to load.]

Also, from the Rev. R. Fuller, asking that a pension may be allowed to the mother of Capt. James Stewart, of the United States Army. The memorialist states that Mr. Stewart greatly distinguished himself in every action, from the landing of the troops at Vera Cruz to the storming of the capital, and that his conduct was admitted on all hands to have been most brilliant; and asks that an exception may be made as an act of justice to his brilliant services, and a generous sympathy awakened by a case so very peculiar; and that a pension may be extended to his mother, who is in indigent circumstances. Gen. Scott says that he was singularly gifted, accomplished, zealous, and brave, and at the time brevetted for distinguished gallantry and success, and ought in justice to have been still further rewarded in the same way; and that, of all the fine young officers who marched with the American army from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital, there was not one who inspired among all ranks more affectionate admiration. Also, from the Rev. R. Fuller, asking that a pension may

By Mr. BRADBURY: From Rachel Abbott, widow that the pretension of establishing hereditary power in the person of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonsparte was contrary to the fundamental principles of public law, to the interest and dignity of sovereign houses, and to the letter and spirit of the treaties which are in vigor at this day in Europe.

"Independently of opposition on these public grounds, the notes refer, in support of such a view of the case, to a final consideration, which is entirely personal to Prince Louis Napoleon, which has its origin in a circumstance of rather a singular nature, though it is, I believe, very little known at the present day. The sixth clause of the treaty of the 11th April, 1814, which was signed, on behalf of the Emperor, by Caulaincourt, Marshal Ney, and Marshal MacDonald, and ratified by the Emperor himself on the following day, practice that a revenue of 2,500,000.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the resolution of the Senate inquiring into the expediency of abelishing the exaction of twenty cents from the monthly wages of seamen in the merchant service of the United States and of boatmen on the Western waters, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed, giving it as the opinion of the committee that no legislation is necessary, and declaring its concurrence with a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which says that, under all the circumstances, the Department is not prepared to recommend the repeal of the law requiring twenty cents a month towards the support of the hospitals maintained exclusively for their relief; the benefits of which are so essential to that class of citizens, and the advantages so far outweighing the small sum they contribute towards these establishments, which, as has been shown, is greatly less than one-half the actual outlay.

Mr. GWIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the petition of Harriet Ward, asking that her pension may be made to extend back to the death of her husband, submitted a report which was ordered to be printed, accompanied by a bill for her relief.

Also, from the same committee, submitted adverse reports on the following memorials, which were ordered to be printed in each case:

From that of Simon P. Kase, to purchase the right of Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Comme

orts on the following memorials, which were over-e printed in each case:

From that of Simon P. Kase, to purchase the right patent force pump for the use of the navy;

From that of Hans Nelson, asking pay as a seaman the United States navy;
From that of E. D. Reynolds, asking the difference of

From that of E. D. Reynolds, asking the difference of pay as purser of the Southampton;
From that of Geo. R. Goldsborough, asking the difference of pay between captain's clerk and chaplain for the time he performed the service of chaplain;
From that of Sarah Somers Corson, heir of Richard Somers, who fell at Tripoli'in 1804;
From that of Z. W. Potter, asking compensation for services rendered as naval storekeeper at Valparaiso.
Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the memorial of certain Choctaw Indians, reported a joint resolution authorizing the examination of the claims of the Biloxi Bay Indians, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.
On motion by Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the repair of the dam at Cumberland island.

Mr. CHASE moved to amend the bill by striking the word "repair" and insert "removal;" which led to a long debate, when the bill was laid on the table, and the ness, and after a protracted session therein, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. RICHARDSON said that there were various bills in the Speaker's table in relation to the Territories which had been reported some time since from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He now pro-posed to take these bills up and dispose of them. If ther should be any objection, he would move a suspension of

the rules.

The SPEAKER stated that a motion to suspend the rules would not be in order, as the House was acting un-der special order, and announced, as the first business in order, the consideration of the bill making a grant of order, the consideration of the bill making a public lands to the several States of the Union fo

public lands to the several States of the Union for the benefit of indigent insane persons, the consideration of which had been postponed to this day, the pending question being on the motion to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The first section of the bill provides for a grant to the several States of the Union, for the benefit of the indigent insane, of ten millions of acres of land, to be apportioned, under the direction of the President of the United States, in the compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of said States in the House of Representatives, according to the census of 1850; provided that the area of no State shall be computed at more than fifty thousand square miles.

of no State shall be computed at more than may thousand square miles.

Mr. STANLY desired that some definite action on the part of the House should be taken upon this bill. Its character was so well known, and it was so often discussed at the last Congress, that he did not now purpose to consume the time of the House in its discussion. The bill explained itself; it had already been sanctioned by a large majority of the American people, and he only desired now that the yeas and hays should be taken on the motion to commit as a test question; for, if it should go

sired now that the yeas and hays should be taken on the motion to commit as a test question; for, if it should go to the Committee of the Whole, there it would rest this session. He would be satisfied with any action the House might take upon the bill, and hoped the yeas and nays would be taken on the motion to commit.

Mr. HOUSTON remarked that the gentleman from North Carolina considered that the committal of the bill would be equivalent to its death; and why was this so? It was because members had been consuming the time of the House in making Presidential speeches, instead of attending to the public business. If the House would perform the labor they ought to perform, they would be able to discharge all the important business before them, and dispose of all the bills upon the calendar. For one, he would do all in his power to further the business of the House, and he did not think it would hazard the bill behe would do all in his power to further the business of the House, and he did not think it would hazard the bill before them to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, if the House would properly discharge its duty. He did not think any bill was hazarded by being placed upon the calendar, and, if it should be, it would be because the House did not perform its duty, and the country should

Mr. BISSELL remarked that two weeks ago this bill was reported to the House, and had come before it at different times for the last two years. When the bill first different times for the last two years. When the bill first came up, its friends desired to put it upon its passage, believing that its reference to the Committee of the Whole would be equivalent to its defeat; but, as gentlemen said they had not had time to examine the measure since it was reported, it was suggested by them that it should be postponed for two weeks, in order that they might give to it some attention. Two weeks had now passed by, the bill was before them, time had been allowed for its examination, and he trusted that all gentlemen who did not design to defeat this most excellent measure would vote to put it upon its passage. He yielded the floor for a moment to—

Mr. HALL, who withdrew the motion to commit the

bill.

The amendments proposed by the Committee on Public Lands were then read.

Mr. BISSELL resumed his remarks, stating that the bill had been before the House and the country for such a length of time that he could not suppose there was any body in the House who took the alightest interest in it but who was well informed as to its merits. The bill as reported from the Committee on Public Lands was not precisely as it was when originally introduced, but it was substantially the same. He called upon those gentlemen who did not desire to see this bill defeated to stand up to-day and assist to put it upon its passage. He hoped the bill would either be passed at once or defeated.

Mr. B. then designated the amendments reported by the Committee on Public Lands, which he hoped would be passed, and those which he desired to see rejected. Begging the pardon of all those gentlemen who might de-sire to make a speech upon the bill or offer amendments to it, and asking them not to appeal to him for any such purpose, because, when the door was once opened, there would be no shutting it again, he demanded the previous

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved to commit the Juion.

The SPEAKER stated that, as the previous question had been demanded, the motion of the gentleman was not

n order. Mr. ORR said that if the bill was cut off from all refer-

Mr. ORR said that if the bill was cut off from all reference, he would submit a motion which would be in order. He would move to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was not agreed to: Yeas 56, nays 115.

The question then recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, and, being put, the House refused to second said demand: Ayes 60, noes 75.

Mr. SIBLEY moved to amend the bill by adding thereto

Mr. SIBLET moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the following section:

"Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, in lieu of the land herein before granted to those States in which there is no public domain, there shall be issued to said States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, land scrip for an amount equal to the distributive share granted to such States respectively under the provisions of this act, to be disposed of for the uses and purposes prescribed in the foregoing sections of this act."

The morning hour having now expired-ADJOURNMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the following The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, the consideration of which was postponed from last Monday to this day:

Resolved, (with the concurrence of the Senate,) That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives close the present session of Congress by an adjournment of their respective Houses on Monday, the 2d day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock meridian.

August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock meridian.

Mr. RICHARDSON expressed himself as desirous as any one that Congress should adjourn at the earliest practicable day; but he doubted if they could transact the public business by the time prescribed by the resolution. He proposed to amend the resolution by fixing Monday, the 16th day of August, as the time for the adjournment. The amendment was agreed to; and the resolution as amended was then adopted.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER. Mr. JONES, of New York, asked leave to introduce the following resolution, passed at a large and enthusiastic neeting held in the city of Syracuse, in the State of New

meeting held in the city of Syracuse, in the State of New York, convened for the purpose of inviting Thomas F. Meagher to visit that city:

"Resolved, That the Representative in Congress from this, the 24th district of the State of New York, the Hon. Daniel T. Jones, be and he is hereby requested to urge immediately upon Congress the passage of a law granting to Thomas Francis Meagher the rights of citizenship of this Government without the formality of the present law of naturalization."

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, objected, saying that Congress had no right to make such a law.

Mr. JONES moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. STEPHENS said that it was useless for the gentleman to move to suspend the rules, as Congress had no power to pass such a law.

Mr. McLANAHAN said that the Committee on the Judiciary had already decided that it would not be consti-

diciary had already decided that it would not be consti-tutional to pass such a law as that asked for in the reso-

The motion to suspend the rules was then negatived. TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.
On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, (under a suspension of the rules,) the House then proceeded to consider the bills relating to the Territories, reported some time since from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; when,

The following bills were severally considered and passed:
A bill authorising the Governor of the Territory of New Mexico to call an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, should the same be deemed necessary and expedient.

A bill for the construction of military roads in Oregon

A bill to authorize the legislative authority of the several Territories to control the appropriations to be made by Congress for the support of the Government of said

A bill making an appropriation for the completion of the public buildings in the Territory of Minnesots. An act relating to the salaries of officers of the Terri-tories of the United States. A bill to run and establish the boundary between the

State of Texas and the Territories of the United States.

Pending the consideration of the bill making further appropriations for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Minnesota,

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. HUNTER presented a resolution of the Legislature of Virginia, passed unanimously, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use their best exertions to secure for the officers and men of the Petersburg volunteers such pay and emoluments as they were by law entitled to, and which have not been received by

them.

In the discharge of this gallant corps at Detroit in 1813, acting Adjutant Gen. Butler said that it was almost exclusively composed of individuals who had been nursed in the lap of ease, and yet had borne the hardships and privations of military life in the midst of an inhospitable wil-

vations of military life in the midst of an inhospitable wilderness with a cheerfulness and activity which was never surpassed; that their conduct in the field was excelled by no other corps, and while in camp they set an example of subordination and respect for military authority to the whole army.

The resolution was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution instructing their Semators and requesting their Representatives to urge upon Congress the necessity for such legislation as shall speedily adjust the controversy respecting the wire suspension bridge at the city of Wheeling, so as to preserve the same as at present existing; which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS.

MEMORIALS, &c. Memorials were presented and referred to appropriate

Memorials were presented and referred to appropriate committees, viz:

By Mr. SOULE: Resolutions adopted at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants of New Orleans, in relation to the establishment of a navy yard at that place. One of the resolutions says that the citizens owe it to themselves and to the great commercial interests throughout the whole country to obtain from the Federal Government that protection which the importance of the commerce of the place deserves. Another, that New Orleans, being one of the principal cities of the Union, and the first and most prominent of the South, is considered by her citizens to be entitled to a fair proportion of the public expenditures as compared with any other city of the Union of the same relative importance; and, having contributed largely to the general funds which have been expended in other cities to their great advantage and improvement, should now in her turn receive the consideration of Government in order to promote her advancement by a reasonable attention to her wants.

Also, from the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad Company, asking the right of way and a donation of public lands. They demand all the lands within ten miles of the road and its branches to St. Louis on each side, or an equivalent in other lands; the lands to be patented to the company, as the line is bona-fide placed under contract, the one-half to be disposed of by the company by the time the road is completed, and the remainder within six years thereafter.

[This road is proposed to be run from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, through Opelousas to a point on the Sabine at or near the 32d degree of north latitude, and for the construction of a branch to start from the main trunk at the most suitable point, to pass into Arkansas in the direction of Little Rock, and thence by the most eligible route to the city of St. Louis.]

Mr. SOULE said the whole subject was one of considerable moment, and commended itself to the attention of

Mr. SOULE said the whole subject was one of considerable moment, and commended itself to the attention of the country, and particularly to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Reads, to which he would most seriously commend it, hoping it would receive its early con-

deration.

Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee of Claims, to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making ferritory of Minnesota.

Mr. STANLY opposed the bill as being a partial, onesided way of making internal improvements, and expressed himself in favor of a general system, which would
be fair to all parts of the country.

Mr. SIBLEY replied to the remarks of Mr. STANLY,

The bill was read the third time and passed : Yeas 85 nays 83.
Mr. HOUSTON asked the unanimous consent

Mr. HOUSTON asked the unanimous consent of the House to report from the Committee of Ways and Means the bill of the Senate for the establishment of a Mint in California. [Cries of "agreed," "agreed."] He thought it due to the committee that he should state that they had been ready to report it for at least three or four months. If the bill was to be passed at all, it occurred to him that it was proper the House should permit it now to come in. Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, inquired whether the Committee of Ways and Means had also had under consideration the question of a mint at the city of New York, and whether they were ready to report a bill favorable to that application? If so, he would ask that that bill be reported with the California mint bill.

Mr. TOOMBS objected to the California mint bill being now reported.

Mr. MARSHALL, of California, moved that the

nittee of Ways and Means be allowed to report the bil for the establishment of a branch mint in California. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, objected. The SPEAKER then proceeded to call reports from com Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee of Public Lands eported a bill making grants of land to aid in the con-truction of railroads, and for other purposes; which was

struction of railroads, and for other purposes; which was read twice.

The bill provides for the grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads, and for educational purposes; the lands granted to the new States to be applied to railroads, and those granted to the old States to be applied to education. The object of the bill is to equalize the distribution of the public lands among the States, to be apportioned at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in the thirty-second Congress from said States respectively, and to each of the organized Territories and the District of Columbia is granted one hundred and fifty thousand acres; all the land granted by any other act during the present session land granted by any other act during the present session of Congress, to any State, to aid in the construction of any railroad therein, shall be deducted from the amount grant-

ed by this bill to each State.

Mr. BENNETT asked that the bill be put upon its par age, and was proceeding to make some remarks in it

The morning hour expired.

Mr. GORMAN called up the motion made by Mr. Stanty, some time since, to reconsider the vote by which the House committed to the Committee of the Whole a bill to supply a deficiency to the State of Indiana in a township of lard granted to said State for the use of a State united. ersity, by an act of Congress approved April 19, 1816.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. GOBMAN explained the bill, stating that, after th Government had granted this land to Indiana, it sold four thousand five hundred and twenty-six acres of it, the money going into the Treasury of the United States. The State of Indiana only asked the Government to make up

this deficiency.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. CLARK resumed and concluded his remarks in defence of the Iowa land bill, and in reply to Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, who some time since spoke in opposition to the bill.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1852.

IN SENATE. The following memorials were presented and appr

riately referred:

By Mr. RUSK: From Ovid F. Johnson, for and associates, proposing to contract for a railroad and telegraph line from New Orleans to San Francisco. The Texas, and from his personal knowledge, as well as information derived from well-informed persons, believes the best route for a railroad and telegraph line to San Francisco is by the way of the Paso del Norte and Rio Gila, commencing at New Orleans and connecting with Vicksburg by railroads uniting at some point near the eastern boundary of Texas; the route to be located by competent engineers detailed by the President of the United States; and that he with others have organized a plan for a company to build the said road, and to construct along the line thereof a magnetic telegraph, which will become the great line of travel and transportation from the valley of the Mississippi and other parts of the United States to California, and must greatly extend our commerce with Mexico and the Pacific ocean, and greatly aid the Government of the United States in the transmission of troops and munitions of war, and greatly diminish the cost of protecting the frontier and of transmitting official intelligence and orders.

By Mr. SOULE: From Thayer & Co., of New Orleans, asking the grant of certain lands to effect a communication by railroad and steamboat from the Mississippi river to Grand Terre, in the Gulf of Mexico.

[The plan of Messrs. Thayer & Co. is recommended by some merchants to the most favorable consideration of Congress, as being an object of great importance, not only

some merchants to the most favorable consideration of Congress, as being an object of great importance, not only to Government but to the commerce generally on the Gulf of Mexico. The memorial says that an easy communication from New Orleans to Grand Terre may be made in eight hours, which cannot now be accomplished in less than forty-eight hours; that small vessels bound to and from Texas and the Gulf generally could avail themselves of such a communication, instead of going one hundred and fifty miles further by the river.]

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the resolution of the Senate directing an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels built in foreign countries, when the same have been wrecked and repaired in the United States, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain dases, and asked its immediate consideration; which was agreed to. ne merchants to the most favorable consideration

wessels in certain cases, and to action; which was agreed to.

Mr. H. explained the object of the bill, and said that it rested on the principle which the Government had acted on from its foundation; that was, where foreign vessels on from its foundation; on from its foundation; that was, where foreign vessels were wrecked in this country, and had been purchased and repaired by a citizen, and the cost was equal to three-fourths of the value when repaired, the registers were uniformly granted. The passage of this bill would save a vast deal of vexatious private legislation, which they were called on to perform almost constantly. He hoped the bill might be not on its pressure.

The motion having been agreed to, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed, and was subsequently read a third time and passed:

Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee on Patents, report-

ed a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose," approved July 4, 1886; and also an act to provide additional examiners in he Patent Office, and for other purposes, approved 27th May, 1848.
Mr. D. said he was instructed by the committee una

mously to ask that the bill have its second reading and be put on its passage. Its object was to allow the chief clerk of the Patent Office to set in case of sickness or temporary absence of the Commissioner, which would be the means of saving persons doing business with that officer both trouble and delay.

The bill was then considered and ordered to be enrossed.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, to which

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred House bill for the relief of Wm. S. Payne, reported it back without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration; which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, and was finally read a third

TERRITORIAL BILLS.

TERRITORIAL BILLS.

The following bills from the House of Representatives were read a first and second time and referred to the were read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Territories:

An act to authorize the Legislative authorities of the several Territories to control the appropriations to be made by Congress for the support of the government of said Territories.

An act making an appropriation for the completion of the public buildings in the Territory of Minnesots.

An act to run and establish the boundary between the State of Texas and the Territories of the United States.

The following engrossed bill was read a third time and passed:

The bill to authorize the correction of erroneous locations of military bounty land warrants by actual settlers in certain cases.

Mr. DAVIS made an effort to take up the bill for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam; but after a brief discussion withdrew his motion.

Mr. UNDERWOOD made a like effort to take up the bill for the repair of the dam at Cumberland island, but the motion did not prevail; and—

On motion by Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after a protracted session therein, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

An act making further appropriations for the completion of the public buildings in the Territory of Minnesota.

The act to supply a deficiency to the State of Indiana in a township of land granted to said State for the use of a State university by an act of Congress approved April 19, 1816, was read by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

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Mr. UNDERWOOD moved that the amendment be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLEMENS would prefer that the amendment

Mr. UNDERWOOD withdrew his motion, and the amend

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. The resolution of the House fixing the day of adjourn

ment for the 16th August was read, when

Mr. HUNTER moved that it lie on the table, at least
for the present, as it would be very difficult for the Senate
to say whether the public business could be disposed of
by that time. He was as anxious to get away as any one,
but the public business should be their first consideration. There were the leading appropriations bill yet to be acted on, and no one could say they would be ready by the spe-cified time to adjourn. The resolution was then laid on Mr. ATCHISON moved that the Senate proceed to the

the table.

Mr. ATCHISON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. GWIN hoped the Senator would allow them to take up the joint resolution authorizing the completion of a war steamer for harbor defence. The Senator from New Jersey had already spoken on the subject, and he did not suppose that any other Senator felt desirous of speaking. It could not take more than half an hour.

Mr. ATCHISON yielded for that space of time, and the resolution was taken up.

Mr. STOCKTON advocated the passage of the joint resolution, because he took an interest in the concern of Mr. Stephens, and doubly so in the national defences. He eulogized Mr. Jefferson's system of harbor defence, and said it was the true course for its to pursue, as all who knew our people knew they were decree to a plan of building large fleets to contend with the numerous and powerful fleets of Europe on the ocean. One reason why the system of Mr. Jefferson had failed was, that he had no such skilful and practical gentleman to consult as Mr. Stephens. He said such was the state of our marktime cities, that if a war should happen with any of the great naval Powers of Europe, ere twenty days from its commencement they would be a heap of smoking ruins. He expressed the belief that the steamer of Mr. Stephens, when built on his plan, could defend the city of New York from any force that could be brought against it. He advocated the resolution on three disfinct grounds: First, that its passage would provide a means of necessary defence for the city of New York; second, that an act had been passed authorizing the contract to be entered into with Mr. Stephens; and third, because the contractor had performed his duty zealously and faithfully.

Mr. HAMLIN desired time to consider the subject, expressing his regret that the resolution should have been taken up. He alluded to a report of the Secretary of the Navy, which stated as a reason for not carrying out the contract the great delay of Mr. Stephens, and his neglect to furnis

Mr. HALE—
Mr. STOCKTON rose to reply seriatim, when
Mr. ATCHISON having reminded him that the allotted
time for the discussion had long since passed, Mr. S.
yielded, and the further consideration of the subject was ostponed until to-morrow.
On motion by Mr. ATCHISON, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a protracted session, the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to consider the motion to re-consider the vote by which the House laid upon the table the bill of the Senate granting the right of way and mak-ing a grant of land to the State of Iowa in aid of the con-

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, by unanimous consent Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, by unanimous consent, gave a brief explanation of the reasons which induced him to vote against the bill, stating that, while he was in favor of two of the roads proposed in the bill, he was opposed to the third road, to run from Keokuk to Dubuque, as he believed it would result to the detriment of the interests of the district which he had the honor here to

Mr. HAMILTON moved to lay the motion to reconsider the table; which was not agreed to: Yeas 77, nays 81.

The question recurring on the motion to reconsider—
The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was laid upon the table; and it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. On motion of Mr. ORR, the House then went into Com-

On motion of Mr. OBR, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1853.

Mr. LETCHER said that, following the example of gentlemen who had preceded him, he would print some remarks which he had prepared on a subject of interest to his constituency.

s constituency.

Mr. MOREHEAD then addressed the committee, re-Mr. MOREHEAD then addressed the committee, remarking that his object was to speak not upon the measure directly before them, but simply to speak on a subject of which they had heard much upon this floor, a great deal out of doors, and which had been the subject of newspaper discussion, and of a vast deal of letter writing. He then proceeded to state what took place in the Whig caucus held on the 9th day of April last, and the part he took in its deliberations, stating that he was opposed to that body doing any thing except naming the time and place at which the National Whig Convention should be neld. He replied to the statements of the address issued by the eleven Southern Whigs who withdrew from the caucus; and in the course of his remarks stated that he was elected to a seat in this body as a Compromise Whig; that he came here as an uncompromising advocate of the compromise measures, and as a warm, whole-souled advocate and friend of the present Administration.

Mr. OBR said that the State of South Carolina, which he had the honor in part to represent here, was not rep-

he had the honor in part to represent here, was not rephe had the honor in part to represent here, was not represented in the Convention held at Baltimore last week. It would perhaps be a great consumption of time to enter into a defence of the course her people had chosen to pursue. They had a right to determine their action for themselves, and no tribunal had power to change that determination or question their right to its exercise. Although South Carolina was not represented in the Convention, yet she felt great solicitude in its final action, and his purpose now was to express his conviction that the remination or question their right to its exercise. Although South Carolina was not represented in the Convention, yet she felt great solicitude in its final action, and his purpose now was to express his conviction that the nomination, of Pierce and King would obtain a cheerful response and a cordial support in South Carolina. The selection of Gen. Pierce as the great standard bearer of the Democratic party held out proud hopes of promise that the country would return to those wise, patriotic, and republican doctrines which distated and controlled the administration of the immortal Jefferson. Mr. O. then entered into a history of the political life of General Pierce, highly eulogizing him as a friend to the constitution, and as opposing Northern fanaticism. He next alluded in complimentary terms to Mr. King, the nominee of the Democratic party for Vice President; and then expressed his views in relation to the platform laid down by the Baltimore Convention. A few planks, he said, had entered into it which, in his judgment, would add nothing to the strength, harmony, and symmetry of the structure. He would have preferred that the master builders should have rejected them; but they now formed a part of the platform, and it contained so much more good than evil that he was not inclined to urge objections against it. It could not have been constructed to suit every body, and, as good preponderated, it was not wise to reject it on account of the few objectionable features it contained.

In conclusion, he believed that the State of South Carolina would support the nominations. He did not speak upon authority, but upon his own individual judgment and responsibility. Although Gen. Pierce might not go as far in the doctrine of State rights and remedies as South Carolina, yet he was a republican, and the nomination was far better than the people of South Carolina had reason to expect would be made. His record during the nine years he served in Congress proved him to be sound upon great national doctrines which had divided

speech made some time since by Mr. Rantout on the Missouri land bill. Before concluding, he yielded to a motion that the committee rise; which being agreed to—The committee rose and the House adjourned.